AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON, (EXCEPT SUNDAY,) On 7th st., opposite Odd-Fellows' Hall, BY T. C. CONNOLLY,

At Ten Cents a Week, or TWO CENTS A SINGLE COPY.

To subscribers served by the carriers, the paper will be furnished regularly for ten cents per week, payable weekly. 23 To mail subscribers, \$5 a year; \$2 50 for six months; \$1 25 for three months; 50 cents a month. No paper mailed unless paid for in advance, and discon-tinued when the term paid for expires.

CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING. Twelce lines (or over six) make a square—longer adver-tisements in exact proportion.

Advantasis will please endeavor to send in their favors before 11 o'clock, if possible.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Term commences March 4, 1851, and terminates March 4, 1853.

The First Session opens on Monday, December 1, 1851.

The Senate consists of two Senators from each State. Since the admission of California, there are thirty-one States, represented by sixty-two Senators. The Senators who held over from Senators. The Senators who held over from the 4th of last March were forty-one, viz: eighteen Whigs and twenty-three Democrats. Of the twenty-one new Senators, three are yet to be elected from the following States:

California-Legislature Democratio. Connecticut-Legislature to be chosen in

Tennessee-Legislature Whig. SENATORS HOLDING OVER AND ELECT. italic; Democrats in roman—those marked F. S. se-soilers or Abolitionists; U., those elected as men; S. R., those elected as Southern or State

	Rights men.	100	LANCOUS IN SUBJECT TO SERVICE	01157
	Term	349	7	erm
	ALABAMA. Expire		MICHIGAN. Ez	
	Jeremish Clemens - 18	5.2	Alpheus Felch	185
	Wm. R. King (S. R.) - 18		Lewis Cass	185
	ARKANSAS.		MISSOURI.	CLERO R
	Wm. K. Sebastian - 18	53	David R Atchison -	185
	Solon Borland 18		Henry S. Geyer	185
,	CONNECTICUT.	"	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
	Truman Smith 18	KK	John P. Hale (F.S.) -	185
	- 18		Moses Norris, jr	186
	CALIFORNIA.	٠.	NEW YORK.	2000
	Wm. M. Gwin 18		Wm. H. Seward (F.S.)	1850
	WM. M. OWIL 18		Hamilton Fish	1857
	DELAWARE.		NEW JERSEY.	100
			Jacob W. Miller	185
			Robert F. Stockton -	1857
	James A. Bayard 18	٠.	NORTH CAROLINA.	200
			Willie P. Mangum -	185
ĝ.			George E. Badger	185
		91	OHIO,	100
	John McP. Berrien - 18		Salmon P. Chase (F.S.)	185
			Benjamin F. Wade .	1857
	Littlet on waterbasis	99	PENNSTLVANIA.	Tool
	James Whitcomb 18		James Cooper	1853
			Richard Brodhead, jr.	1857
	Jesse D. Bright 18	91	RHODE ISLAND.	100
	ILLINOIS.		John H. Clarke	185
	Stephen A. Douglas - 18		Charles T. James	1857
	James Shields 18		SOUTH CAROLINA.	1001
	IOWA.	-		1853
	George W. Jones 18		R. B. Rhett (8.R.)	1856

Henry S. Foote (U.) - 1853 Jefferson Davis (S.R.) 1857 Messrs, Foote and Davis, of Mississippi, have resigned. Of the members elect, and those holding over, thirty-four are Democrats, twenty-one are Whigs, and four Free-soilers. Of the Freeward were union of Whigs and Free-soilers; Sumner and Chase were elected by Democrats and Free-

Sam Hous Thomas J.

nas J. Rusk

Sol. U. Downs (U.) Pierre Soule (S. R.)

consist were elected by Democrats and Free-soilers combined. Dodge, (Democrat,) of Wis-consin; Fish, (Whig,) of New York; Foote, (Whig,) of Vermont; and Wade, (Whig,) of Ohio, are also put down by some as Free-soilers. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House consists of two hundred and thirty-three members and four Territorial delegates. These delegates, however, have no vote. Annexed are the names of the

MEMBERS ELECT. 1 John Bragg, (S. R.) 5 George S. Houston 2 James Abercrombie 6 W. R. W. Cobb 3 Samp. W. Harris, (S. R.) 7 Alex. White

ă.	William R. Smith	Mary Company of the C
	AR	KANBAB.
1	Robt. W. Johnson, (8. 1	t.)
	CON	MECTICUT.
1	Charles Chapman	3 C. F. Cleveland
2	C. M. Ingersoll	4 O. S. Seymour
J.		IFORNIA.
1	Edward C. Marshall	2 J. W. McCorkl
W	DE	LAWARE.
1	George R. Riddle	
200	TL.	ORIDA.
1	Edward C. Cabell	
- 9	GI	torgia.
1	J W. Jackson, (S. R.)	5 E. W. Chastair

The second secon	GEORGIA.
1 J W. Jackson, (S. R.) 2 James Johnson, (U.) 3 David J. Bailey, (S. F 4 Charles Murphy, (U.)	6 Junius Hillyer, (U.
Court Sentrate Bases (Self)	INDIANA.
1 James Lockhart	6 Willis A. Gorman 7 John G. Davis
2 Cyrus L. Dunham	8 Daniel Mace
3 John L. Robinson 4 Samuel W. Purker	9 Graham N. Fitch
e my A Wandelake	10 Samuel Desertes

ILLINOIS. 5 Wm. A. Richardson 6 Thompson Campbel 7 Richard Yates 1 William H. Bissell 2 Willia Allen 3 Orlando B. Ficklin 4 Richard S. Moloney

2 Bernhardt Henn 1 Lincoln L. Clark KENTUCKY.

6 Addison White
7 Hamphrey Marshall
8 John C. Breckinridge
9 J. C. Mason
10 B. H. Stanton 1 Lian Boyd 2 Benj. E. Grey 3 Presley Ewing 4 William T. Ward

LOUISIANA.
R.) 3 Alex. G. Penn, (S. R.)
4 Isaac E. Morse (S. R.) 1 Louis St. Martin, (S. R.) 2 J. Aristide Landry 5 Ephraim K. Smart 6 Israel Washburn, jr. 7 Thomas J. D. Fuller Moses McDonald 2 John Appleton 3 Robert Goodenow 4 Charles Andrews

6 George T. Davis
7 John Z. Goodrich
8 Horace Mann, (Y. S.)
9 Orin Fowler
10 Zeno Scudder William Appleton Robt. Rantoul, jr., (F.S.) James H. Duncan 4 B. Thompson 5 Charles Allen, (F. S.)

MICHIGAN. 3 James I. Conger

4 Harry Hibbard

NEW YORE.

18 Preston King (F.S.)

19 Willard Ives

20 Timothy Jenkins

21 William W. Snow

22 Henry Benneti

23 Leander Baboock

18 24 Daniel T. Jones

25 Thomas Y. How, jr.

26 H. S. Walbridge

27 William A. Suckett

jr. 28 Ab. M. Schermerhora

20 Jeletikah Hosford

30 Reuben Robie

31 Frederick S. Marin

32 S. G. Hawen

33 Aug. P. Hascall

34 Lorento Burrows

NEW JERST. 1 John G. Floyd
2 Obadiah Bowns
2 Emanuel B. Hart
4 J. H. Hobart Haws
5 George Briggs
6 James Brooks
7 Abraham P. Stevens
8 Gilbert Dean
9 William Murray
0 Marius Schoonmaker
1 Josiah Sutherland, jr.
2 David L. Seymour

6 John R. J. Daniel

*R. H. Weightman, (del.)

1 David T. Disney
2 L. D. Cumpbell, (F. S.)
3 Hiram Bell
4 Benjamin Stanton
6 Alfred P. Egerton
6 Frederick W. Green 7 Nelson Barrere 8 John L. Taylor 9 Edson B. Olds 0 Charles Sweetse

110.

12 John Welsk

13 James M. Gaylord

14 Alexander Harper

15 William W. Hunter

16 John Johnson

17 Joseph Cable

18 David K. Cartter

19 Eben Newton, (F. S.)

20 J. R. Giddings, (F. S.)

21 N. S. Townshend

* Joseph Lane, (del.)

PENNSTLVANIA. Thomas B. Floren
Joseph R. Chandle
Henry D. Moore
John Robbins, jr.
John McNair
Thomas Ross 13 James Gamble 14 T. M. Bibighaus 15 William H. Kurts 16 J. X. McLanaban John McNair, 17
John McNair 17
Andrew Parker
Thomas Ross 18
John L. Dawson
John A. Morrison
Thaddeus Stevens
J. Glancy Jones
Milo M. Dimmick 22
John W. Howe (F. S.)
Henry M. Fuller
Galusha A. Grow (F. S.)

| 1 Daniel Wallace, (S. R.) | 5 Armistead Burt, (S. R.) | 2 James L. Orr, (S. R.) | 6 William Aiken, (S. R.) | 3 J. A. Woodward, (S. R.) | 7 Wm. F. Colcock, (S. R.) | 4 John McQueen, (S. R.) 1 Andrew Johnson 2 Albert G. Watkins 3 G. W. Churchwell 4 John H. Savage 5 George W. Jones 6 Wm. H. Polk

1 George G. King

7 Meredith P. Gentry 8 William Cullom 9 Isham G. Harris 10 Fred. P. Stanton 11 Christopher H. Willia

1 Richardson Scurry, (U.) 2 Volney E. Howard, (U.)

1 John S. Millson, (S. R.) 9 James F. Strother
2 R. Kidder Meade, (S. R.) 10 Charles J. Fluikner
3 Thos. H. Averett, (S. R.) 11 John Letcher, (U.)
4 Thos. S. Bocock, (S. R.) 14 L. Edmoadson, (U.)
5 Paulus Poweli, (S. R.) 13 F. B. McMullen, (U.)
6 John S. Caskie, (S. R.) 14 J. M. H. Beale, (U.)
7 Thomas H. Bayly, (U.)
5 A. R. Holladay, (S. R.)

3 James D. Doty, (F. S.)

DoroBar			-	****				
1	REC	API	TUL	ATI	ON BY	FIGUI	RES.	
					-1850-'51		1848	
					Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem
Alabama					2	5	2	5
Arkansas					-	1	-	1
Connecticu	t				1	3	1	3
Delaware					-	1	1	-
Florida					1	-	1	-
Indiana					2	8	1	9
Illinois					1	6	1	6
Iowa -					-	2	1	1
Kentucky					5	5	6	4
Louisiana					1	3	1	3
Maine					2	5	2	5
Massachuse	tta				9	1	10	-
Maryland					4	2 .	2	3
California					-	2	-	2
Georgia					2	6	3	5
Michigan					2	1	1	2
Missouri						2	-	5
Mississippi					-	4	-	4
New Hamp	shire	•			2	2	2	2
New York					17	17	32	2
New Jersey			12.4		1	4	4	1
North Care	lina				6	3	6	3
Ohio .					9	12	10	11

115

Democratic majority thus far - - Democratic majority in 1849 - -Democratic gain - - -A majority of the House is Democrats elected Southern rights men (21 Democrats and 1 Whig)

THE PRESIDENTIAL ASPECT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

With regard to the vote by States, which only occurs in case the Presidential election is referred to the House of Representatives, the following is the result thus far:

Democratic States—20.
Arkansas, (Secession.
Alabama, (Union.)
California, do
Connecticut, do
Belaware, do Whig States-7. Florida, Missouri, Massachusetts, Michigan, Maryland, North Carolina, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Divided-4 New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania South Carolina, (S

STIMSON & CO.'S

New York, New Orleans, and Mobile Express,
CONNECTING with the swiftest and most responsible
expresses between the principal towns in Maine, New
Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Lower Canada, New York State, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Indians, Ohio,
Illinois, the Western States generally, the Mississippi and
Alabama river towns, and the prominent places in Georgia and the Carolinas.

Our facilities are so extensive and perfect that we can
secure the safe and speedy transportation of freight,
trunks, packages, and valuable parcels, from one end of
the country to the other, and between the most remote New York, New Orleans, and Mobile Express,

Prom our many years' experience in the express business, while connected with Messrs. Adams & Co., and our numerous advantages in other respects, (not the least of which is the confidence and patronage of the New York community,) we feel assured that we shall never cease to give the most entire satisfaction to our friends, the jewellers, bankers, and merchants generally.

We beg leave to call attention to our California Express from New Orleans, and our Express between New Orleans and Mobile.

Offices: St. Charles Hotel Building, New Orleans, and 19 Wall street, New York.

C. H. VAN PATTEN, M. D., Office near Brown's Hotel, Pennsylvania evenue,
Charges New York and Philadelphia prices, and guaraties his work to be equal to any done in those cities.

JOSEPH WIMSATT, GROCERIES, WINES, TEAS, & LIQUORS,

Cor. of Pennsylvania Avenue and Thirteenth street, may 26 WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. d & y SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY, A THE BIBLE DEPOSITORY, corner of E and 10t streets. [sep 1-tf] JAMES NOURSE.

J. MCNEALE LATHAM. Will practise in the several courts of the District Columbia.

Office on 45% street, near First Presbyterian Church.

ly 16—tf

JNO. B. KIBBEY & CO.,

FINE GROCERIES, WINES, AND LIQUORS No. 5, opposite Centre Market, Washington City. D. C. GEORGE E. KIRK,

House and Sign Painter, and Glazier,
South side Louisiana avenue, between 6th and 7th street
(Dwelling South F street, between 7th and 8th street
Island,) is prepared to execute to order all descriptions
work in his line. J. A. KIRKPATRICK,

MARBLE AND FREE-STONE CUTTER,

Estreet, between 18th and 14th, Washington City, D. C.

MARBLE MANTLES, Monuments, Tombe, Head and
Foot Stones, &c., constantly on hand, of the bes
quality and workmanship. All kinds of Stone, for Build
ing, &c. All kinds of work in his line faithfully execute
at the shortest notice.

ap 16—tf

PRINTERS' JOINER. W. INGMAN, Cabinet-maker, Carpenter, and Printers' Furniture-maker, can be found by inquiring at NOELL & BOYD'S Venetian Blind Manufactory, Penn sylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th streets, sout side.

JAMES W. SHEAHAN, Attention w. Sheahlan,
Attention and Counsellor at Law,
PRACTISES in the Courts of the District, and prosecutes claims of every description before the several
Executive Departments and before Congress.

47 Office and residence 21st street, two doors north
of H. ap 11—tf

Old Wines, Liquors, Segars, Fresh Foreign Fruits, Comestibles, etc.,

JAMES T. LLOYD, Pennsylvania avenue, 3 doors east of Fifteenth street. may 17—1y

THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN. A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

Devoted to African Colonization and Civilizatio

Devoted to African Colonization and Civilization, to Literature and General Intelligence.

THE undersigned propose to publish, in the City of Washington, a weekly newspaper, bearing the above title, and dedicated to a sound morality in Politics, to the Union of the States, to the cause of African Colonization and Civilization, and to all topics of a high and general interest to their country and mankind. They will endeavor to impress upon the People and Government of the United States and of the several States the importance of colonizing in Africa, with their own consent, the free people of color of this country, and such as may become free. They will communicate to the public all important information they may obtain in regard to the Geography. Exploration, Resources, Commerce and Population of Africa; the state of the Slave Trade, and the measures best adapted for its suppression; and will enforce the duty of union among all Christian denominations in efforts to diffuse the knowledge of our Arts, Liberty, and Christianity, among the barbarous people of that Continent.

They will aim to render the journal an instructive and useful Family Newspaper, and to secure for its columns, as the public favor shall snable them, contributions, literary and scientific, of decided merit.

The Christian Statesman will be of the size of the Home Journal or National Era, and exceed in size the Intelligencer or the Union of this city; and, with but few advertisements, will be nearly filled with matter designed to be of interest to its readers.

It will be printed with new type, on fine white paper, and, in mechanical execution, be equal to the best news-

t will be printed with new type, on fine white paper and, in mechanical execution, be equal to the best news

papers in the country.

TERMS.—The Christian Statesman will be two dollars rans.—The Caristian Statesman will be two dollars a year, payable in advance.

Postmasters or others, who may be pleased to act as voluntary agents, will be responsible to those who may pay over to them subscriptions; and to the order of such agents, or to any who may make remittances for the Christian Statesman, it will be supplied on the following terms:

\$2 00 1 00 5 00 10 00 30 00 ms:
Single copy for one year
Single copy for six months
Three copies for one year
Six copies for one year
Twenty copies for one year

Twenty copies for one year - 50 00

The first number of this paper may be expected to appear early in August, and it is desired that those who are disposed to further its great objects, by their patronage should indicate their wishes before that time. Orders an communications, addressed (post paid) to Gurley & Good locard), resign jumplists attention.

R. R. GURLEY,
D. R. GODILOE.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, Washington, June 11, 1851.
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Amercan Colonization Society, held on the 10th instant, th
Secretary laid before the Committee the Prospectus of a
newspaper, to be called the Christian Statesman, and to
the devoted "to sound morality in Politics, to the Union of
the States, to the cause of African Colonization and Civilization, and to all topics of a high and general interest to
their country"—to be published in this city, by the Rev.
R. R. Guriey and D. R. Goodloe; after the reading of
which, it was

Resolved. That we consider hich, it was

Resolved. That we cordially and earnestly recommen

the Christian Statesman to the patronage of the friends
African Colonization throughout the United States.

June 16— W. McLAIN, Sec. Am. Col. Sec.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE,

BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

O WING to the late revolutions and counter-revolutions among the nations of Europe, which have followed each other in such quick succession, and of which "the end is not yet," the leading periodicals of Great Britain have become invested with a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treaties to be furnished by the historian at a future day. Whoever reads these periodicals obtains a correct and connected account of all the important political events of the Old World, as they occur, and learns the various conclusions drawn from them by the leading spirits of the age. The American publishers therefore deem it proper to call renewed attention to the works they publish, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, viz:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

THE WESTEINSTER REVIEW, and
BEAGEWOOP'S EDINERGH MOAZINE.

In these periodicals are contained the views, moderately though clearly and firmly expressed, of the three greatest parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical; "Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig, and the "Westminster Review" Liberal. The "North British Review" owes its establishment to the last great-ecclesiastical movement in Scotland, and is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand departments of human knowledge. It was originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, is conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order. The "Westminster," though reprinted under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," it being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has therefore, the advantage, by this combination, of uniting in one work the best features of both, as beretofore issued.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac simile of the Edinburgh edition.

TERMS:

For any one of the four Reviews, \$3 00 per annum. For any two, do 5 00 For any three, do 7 00 For any three, do 7 00 For all four of the Reviews, 8 00 For Blackwood's Magazine, 3 00 For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9 00 For Blackwood and four Reviews, 10 00

For Blackwood and four herbars,
Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

APRemittances and communications should be alway addressed, post paid or franked, to the Publishers,
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

79 Fulton street, New York.

Entrance 54 Gold s

WASHINGTON

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 17. Presidential Nominations.

We find in the Palladium the report of meeting recently held in Pike county, Alabama, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Gen. John F. Beecher was called to the chair, and Major James M. Norment requested to act as secretary. The secretary then read the address delivered by Com. Stockton on the 4th of July last, at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, "the sentiments of which created the liveliest satisfaction and were cordially approved by the whole meeting." Resodations were then adopted, with a preamble, which, after reciting that "both of the great political parties at the North are considered by us unsound and unsafe, so far as the subject of slavery is concerned," declares as follows: "Therefore we here assembled pledge ourselves not to support any man for President or Vice President, whether he be Whig or Democrat, who will not fearlessly and openly express and pledge himself faithfully to support and enforce the Constitution and Laws in every particular.' The resolutions are as follow:

"1. Resolved, That we recognise in Hon Robert F. Stockton, of New Jersey, a national statesman, inflexible in honest purpose, and faithful to the Constitution of our country.

"2. Resolved. That we are entirely satisfied from the best possible evidence, of the fitness of Commodore Stockton for President of the United States, and we desire to see him elevated to that high and honorable station, and will use all honorable means to secure his election.

"3. Resolved, That in the person of Hon James C. Jones, of Tennessee, we find a gentle man of high qualifications, and every way fitted to fill the Vice Presidential chair with distinguished ability, and with entire satisfaction to every republican in the land.

"4. Resolved, That we will in no wise contribute to the support of any man for President or Vice President, of either party, who is not 'above suspicion' on the subject of Abolition-

ism, Free-soilism, &c. "5. Resolved, That we are ready for the fight, and have an abiding faith in the integrity of our cause and the gallantry of our distinguished leaders, and invite all true republicans to rally around our standard, and assist in elevating to the two first offices of the country the Hon. Robert F. Stockton and the Hon. James

The editor of the Palladium comments on the roceedings thus:

"The day was very inclement, cold and rainy—the watercourses were all up and swim-ming—but they come! The name of the gal-lant Commodore had penetrated the back settle-ments, and it was enough for these true hearted, honest patriots to know that Com. Stockton was to be nominated for the next Presidency. They had heard of the thunder of his cannon on the Gulf of Mexico, and away round on the Pacific, and were determined to be the first to assist him in the first office in the gift of a great and free people. They swam rivers and creeks to get to Troy to participate in nominating Com. Stockton for President. * * * There was no aspiring demagogue in that meeting, with his wallet of enchanting tricks, to allure the unwary republican into fogs and quagmires, and then sink beneath the surge of public indignation, never to rise, no more forever."

For President-Stephen A. Duglas, of Ill. For Vice President-R. M. T. Hunter, of Va. Under the above heading, we find in the Savannah Georgian an article copied from the Louisville Democrat. The editor of that paper says:

"Let those who prefer others present their claims; with them we have no controversy. There are several whose claims to a nomina tion are entitled to a candid consideration, and who would do honor to themselves in the high stations to be filled. We think, however, the ticket we have placed at our mast-head has superior claims in the present crisis before the

emocracy of this country.
"The whole Union, and especially the great West, know Stephen A. Douglas. On the ques-tions of a National Bank, the Independent Treasury, Tariff reform, the settlement of the Oregon question, the acquisition of Texas, and re forms in the disposition of the Public Lands, his course has been marked, firm, consistent, Democratic. Throughout the agitation of the Compromise measures, he has been the liberal statesman, true to the Constitution, and the inflexible opponent of sectional fanaticism. He might have made himself the idol of a faction by pandering to sectional prejudice, but his talents needed no such prop to support him, and his integrity has been proof against the temptation. We can find no one of the same active and positive public life whose antecedents will bear so rigid a scrutiny. He is in the prime of life, able to endure the trials of a station which ten or twelve years. Harrison and Taylor survived only a short time the perplexities and trials of the Presidential office; and Polk lived only to the close of his term.

"Of the second on the ticket, R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, we cannot write at length. He is a popular and able Senator from the old onwealth of Virginia, and belongs to the genuine Jeffersonian school, the strong advo-cate of State Rights, and the firm friend of the Union. The ticket will have a significance about it that we should be proud to see supported, unpalatable to none but a faction to whom the Constitution and its provisions are unpalatable.

"We put up the ticket that our readers may examine its merits and judge for themselves, now when delegates to the general convention are being supported; and, as we said before, it is not our business to condemn or criticise the

Kossuth asks that the United States shall unite with England in a declaration that the two governments will intervene to prevent any interference on the part of Russia in the struggle about to ensue between Austria and Hungary, and we are urged to unite in that declaration by his assurance that, if made, Russia will not interfere. Among other arguments urged by Kossuth, he asserts that Washington's advice, urging his countrymen to abstain from entangling alliances with European nations, had and not to our present condition.

Kossuth is a wise man, an able and experienced debater, and developes a knowledge of our past history, and of the principles and policy of this country, which is astonishing. His arguments are strengthened by his eloquence and the peculiar circumstances which surround him. He is an exile, the advocate of republican principles, claiming to be the invited guest of this country, and therefore entitled to greater courtesy and consideration. He is not the guest of the United States. He was an extra purplying in Turkey, and the received and the stimulus which men once plying in this age the stimulus which men once ile from Hungary, a captive in Turkey, and fearing Austrian capture and assassination. Under these circumstances, England interposed it will not only tend to the welfare of the State, her influence and obtained his liberation; and, prompted by Mr. Webster, Mr. Foote introduced a resolution tendering him and his associates an asylum in the United States, and the use of a national ship to bring them to our

It will thus be seen that it was not the puroose of Congress to interfere in the conflict between Russia and Hungary. Nor was it their purpose to invite Kossuth to this country in his informed that two boys, aged twelve and fifteen was not the purpose of Congress to recognise his official character-much less was it the purpose of Congress to intimate that the people or Government of the United States would in any way take part with him in any plan for the independence of Hungary. No one could anticipate the demands which he now makes. Therefore, nothing which the Congress has done has us. in any manner committed the people or Government of the United States to aid him with men or money, as he now proposes. Nor are we in any wise committed to aid him by making the declaration of intervention which he desires. We are therefore, as yet, at full liberty to inquire into the expediency of doing so or not; and, in determining this, it is proper that we should carefully examine what our interests and obligations are. And what are they?

Until Kossuth came no one has had the boldless to demand that we should interfere in the affairs of European nations, for the avowed has been, or obviously is intended to be, sold. purpose of subverting monarchical and building up republican governments; until he came no one could suppose that England could be induced to unite with us in such an effort. Why is it that Kossuth did not in England or in New York refer to the condition of Ireland? after the Pacific's news was known. The re-How can he, with the example of England in relation to Ireland, suppose that England will and eighty-seven bales, against only thirty-three unite with us to agrest the progress of Russia? on the corresponding day last season! What is there in the case of Kossuth that gives him greater claims to the aid or sympathies of the people of the United States, ditions to the Capitol, and the inclement season than we can find in the case of the exiled for out-door work, about one hundred and fifty sons of Ireland, who, trodden under the foot of British despotism, are subject to a felon' doom, far away from their beloved and perse cuted country? Does not the fact that Kossuth comes to us from England with the proposition that we should unite with England, and make powers of Europe, and especially with Russia? Is it not because England looks to her East upon Constantinople, and then upon India?

If we are bound, as Kossuth would persuade us, to interpose in behalf of Hungary, how of Ireland; yea, and of England herself, whose exiled sons and their descendants constitute so great a part of our population?

Hungary and the Dominican Republic.

Kossuth claims for Hungary the right to govern herself and manage her own domestic concerns, uncontrolled by the interference of has proved fatal to three Presidents in the last the Emperor of Russia. He contends that this is a well-established principle of the law of nais a well-established principle of the law of nations, and that it is the duty of the United States, d'Armee in Holstein. Many of the regiments as one of the family of nations, interested in maintaining the law, to intervene to prevent its infraction by Russia. The Dominicans claim the same right to man-

by the Emperor of Hayti; and by virtue of that right they claim the privilege of inviting whites from the United States and Europe, to aid them from the United States and Europe, to aid them of the Austrian battalions. An agent of Kosin populating their country and developing its such and of the revolutionary propaganda of great resources. But their neighbor, the black emperor, Soulouque, has "sworn by the soul of his mother," that " no white person shall place a foot on that island with the title of owner or proprietor;" and to enforce this doctrine, he and his predecessors have been, for eight years, waging a war of conquest against them. This, THE DESIRES OF KOSSUTH .- The editors of the Dominican Republic contends, is an infracthe Pennsylvanian have been informed by an in- tion of the law of nations, which it is the duty timate friend of M. Kossuth, that he desires to of the United States Government to prevent by avoid-if he can do so without disrespect, in its intervention. The United States Governhis progress through the United States-all ment did intervene, jointly with England and sorts of display that will consume his time, France!! But whether that intervention was without any corresponding advantage to his great favorable to the Dominican Republic, or to the design. Besides this, he is already suffering black emperor, Soulouque-whether the purpose from indisposition, superinduced by incessant of that joint intervention was to maintain the road—distance ten miles. Twenty miles will right claimed by the former, or to aid the wrong be open on Christmas day.

Will not some friend of the white man in Congress call for information on this subject? Will not some Congressional advocate of the Munroe doctrine look into the matter?

> THE OPERATION OF POPULAR ELECTIONS .-The able and intelligent editor of the Richmond Republican, though discomfited in the recent elections in Virginia, thus descants upon the influence of elections by the people:

"The first Virginia elections under the new constitution have ended, and in their peaceful reference to the infant state of this republic, progress and the quiet and unbesitating submission of the whole people to the popular de-cision, we have another illustration of the happy operation of republican institutions in an intelligent and virtuous community. The furious excitement which spread like an angry ocean from the Ohio to the Atlantic has become calm, and the ship of State will pursue her voyage on sea as still and unruffled as if a breath of agi-

tation had never stirred its waters. "We may now anticipate for a short period sought in cards, wine, and the race-course. If governed by the rules of moderation and honesty, but prove a valuable substitute for the old-fashioned and destructive practices which have worked so much injury to individuals and to

DELIGHTFUL SPORT AND GRACEFUL EXERciss.-If this fine, clear, and cold weather continues but a little while, we shall have excellent skating on the Potomac, plenty of fun, and a proportionate number of accidents. We are official capacity as Governor of Hungary. It years respectively, were drowned while skating on Spectacle pond, in Cranston, Rhode Island, on Saturday last. Their names were Amos Rocliffe and Michael Rourke. They skated into an air-hole and lost their lives. We would not forbid skating, but would advise all to great caution and prudence. It is in the pursuit of pleasure that the greatest dangers usually beset

EXTERMINATING THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC .- The citizens of Massachusetts talk of having the chief features of the Maine liquor law adopted in that State, and petitions to that effect are numerously circulated. It goes immediately to the total and summary destruction of the liquor. The very existence of the article is regarded as conclusive evidence against itself; and it may be lynched at once without recourse to trial or bazard of the law's delay. The law does not authorize the seizure of liquor in private houses, or wherever it may be found; but only where it

LARGE SALES AND LARGER RECEIPTS .- The New Orleans Crescent of the 9th instant states that nearly twelve thousand bales of cotton were sold in that market on the 8th-the bulk of it ceipts were eighteen thousand four bundred

Suspended .- In consequence of an exhausmechanics and laborers were discharged, on Saturday last, from that work, and further operations suspended for the present .- Republic.

PROFITS OF GOLD MINING .- The Rev. Mr. Woods, in his late work on California, asserts port of his declared purpose of subverting the absolute governments of continental Europe, at the same time that Iroland is described as a day laborary is described by working as a day laborary is described by the same time that Iroland is described by the same time time that Iroland is described by the same time time that Iroland is described by the same time time that Iroland is described by the same time t that the miners do not earn, on an average, four the same time that Ireland is depopulated by the his estimate is more correct than that of the tyranny of the British government, demand a Hon. Butler King, who, in his famous report on careful consideration? Why does England wish California, in which he placed the average much to involve us in a war with the continental higher, derived his information at second hand.

Mr. Woods advises all persons, in consequence, who are making a living at home, and more Is it not because England looks to her East especially those who are "laying by something India possessions as her chief source of wealth for a rainy day," to abjure all thoughts of Caland prosperity, and fears that Russia will seize ifornia. Apart from the comparatively meagre privations endured are described as almost incredible: indeed, in no other work have we seen such terrible, yet apparently truthful picmuch more are we bound to interpose in behalf tures of the sufferings of the adventurers. How little do we think, when the glittering coin passes through our hands, of the severe toil, and often sacrifice of life, which has attended the mining of the precious metal. If all the deathbeds, on lonely ravines, caused by the seeking after gold, could be brought up before any one of us, how we would shudder, dropping the coin as if it had a taint of pestilence about it!-Phil. Eve. Bulletin

INTERESTING FROM HUNGARY .- A grave event comprising it consist in a great part of Hungarians; and among them are many young men of noble families, who are compelled by the Austrian government to serve as private sol-diers. An armed revolt, of which the conseage their own domestic concerns, uncontrolled quences would have been incalculable, in the north, has been on the point of breaking out amongst them; but it has been prevented by the active surveillance of the superior officers London, the Hungarian Count Potocki, was arrested by the military authorities of Reusburg. He had arrived from London, by way of Paris, under a false name. In his possession were found proclamations exciting the soldiers to revolt, and printed copies of Kossuth's last speeches in England.

EXTREME FOLLY .- The weakest thing of which the Whig party of Virginia have ever yet been guilty, was holding a convention at Charlottesville and nominating a candidate for governor.

Fredericksburg Recorder. The attempt to elect him has indicated some weakness also.

The Columbus, Ga., Times says 68 bales of cotton arrived on Friday on the Muscogee rail-